I. AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-35. (Canceled)

36. (Currently Amended) A method ~~for preventing~~ of reducing the incidence of mortality caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in ~~of~~ a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids containing a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is greater than 25% by weight.

37. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is from about 30 to about 100% by weight.

38. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is about 85% by weight.

39. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the medicament is administered orally at a dosage from about 0.7g to about 1.5g daily.

40. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

41. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

42. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 36, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

43. (Currently Amended) A method ~~for preventing~~ of reducing the incidence of sudden death caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in ~~of~~ a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids containing a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is greater than 25% by weight.

44. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is from about 30 to about 100% by weight.

45. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the mixture is about 85% by weight.

46. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the medicament is administered orally at a dosage from about 0.7g to about 1.5g daily.

47. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

48. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

49. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 43, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

Claims 50-61. (Canceled)

62. (Currently Amended) A method ~~for preventing~~ of reducing the incidence of mortality caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in ~~of~~ a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient oral dosage forms comprising 1g of oil containing ethyl esters of polyunsaturated fatty acids comprising omega-3 fatty acids comprising a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is greater

than 25% by weight, in an amount effective to ~~prevent~~ reduce the incidence of mortality ~~of~~ in the patient.

63. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is from about 30 to about 100% by weight.

64. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is about 85% by weight.

65. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

66. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

67. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 62, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

68. (Currently Amended) A method ~~for preventing~~ of reducing the incidence of sudden death caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in ~~of~~ a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient oral dosage

forms comprising 1g of oil containing ethyl esters of polyunsaturated fatty acids comprising omega-3 fatty acids comprising a mixture of eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is greater than 25% by weight, in an amount effective to ~~prevent~~ reduce the incidence of sudden death ~~of~~ in the patient.

69. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is from about 30 to about 100% by weight.

70. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the content of EPA+DHA in the oil is about 85% by weight.

71. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the content of EPA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight.

72. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the content of DHA in the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

73. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 68, wherein the EPA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 40 to about 60% by weight and the DHA content of the EPA+DHA mixture is from about 25 to about 50% by weight.

74. (New) A method of reducing the incidence of mortality caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of a medicament containing essential fatty acids having a content of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) or docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) of greater than 25% by weight.

75. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein the content of EPA or DHA is from about 60 to about 100% by weight.

76. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein the essential fatty acids have a content of EPA of greater than 25% by weight.

77. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein the essential fatty acids have a content of DHA of greater than 25% by weight.

78. (New) The method according to claim 74, wherein the medicament is administered orally.

79. (New) A method of reducing the incidence of sudden death caused by the reoccurrence of cardiovascular events in a patient who has survived a myocardial infarction, comprising administering to said patient a therapeutically effective amount of

a medicament containing essential fatty acids having a content of eicosapentaenoic acid ethyl ester (EPA) or docosahexaenoic acid ethyl ester (DHA) of greater than 25% by weight.

80. (New) The method according to claim 79, wherein the content of EPA or DHA is from about 60 to about 100% by weight.

81. (New) The method according to claim 79, wherein the essential fatty acids have a content of EPA of greater than 25% by weight.

82. (New) The method according to claim 79, wherein the essential fatty acids have a content of DHA of greater than 25% by weight.

83. (New) The method according to claim 79, wherein the medicament is administered orally.